

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Rumania	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Miscellaneous Military Information <i>AAA regiment</i>	DATE DISTR.	23 October 1963
	<i>including battle; civil air field</i>	NO. PAGES	1
		REFERENCES	

DATE OF INFO.		
PLACE & DATE ACQ.		50X1-HUM

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

- three 50X1-HUM reports containing information on the following:
- a. The Civil Airfield at Arad. 50X1-HUM
 - b. The 191st Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment in Ploesti. 50X1-HUM
 - c. The 4th Securitate Guards Regiment in Cluj.

Distribution of attachment:

Air Force	

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STATE	X	DIA	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	AID		50X1-HUM
(Note: Field distribution indicated by "#").														

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COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : The 4th Securitate Guards Regiment in Cluj.

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1. In mid-1958 the 4th Securitate Guards Regiment in Cluj

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was commanded by Colonel Ion Mocanu.

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Only the headquarters and one battalion of the regiment were actually in Cluj, in a three-story barracks on Str. Republicii opposite the botanical gardens, while most of the regiment was dispersed throughout the Transylvania Province.

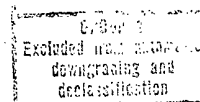
2. details about the regiment

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(the T/O is incomplete):

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- a. One battalion was stationed in Cluj and had companies in Gerla and Dej.
- b. One battalion was stationed in Ajud and had one company in Alba-Iulia and one company in Zlatna. This battalion was in charge of guarding the Dej prison, the Ajud prison, the Alba-Iulia prison, the Zlatna gold mine (Almasu de Sus), the gold, mercury, and uranium mines at Valea-Dosului, the Baita gold mine, a road bridge at Alba-Iulia, and



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radio station about nine kilometers from the Sf.

Gheorghe railroad station, near Tarnaveni. The radio station, which broadcasted mainly in Hungarian, had under ground broadcasting installations for emergency use only.

- c. One battalion was stationed in Tasnad, a considerable distance from the town. It served as a training center for recruits and included the regimental school for sergeants [redacted] Recruits were sent to this school for three months of training. (The course at the NCO school lasted one year.)

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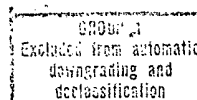
- d. One battalion was stationed in Marghita. This was also a training unit, similar to the one in Tasnad. Both battalions served only the 4th Regiment.

3. Recruits posted to the 4th Regiment, who underwent training in Tasnad, received drill instruction, political indoctrination, and instruction and practice in the use of the following weapons (all of these weapons were held by the guard unit at the time in question):

- a. Czech ZB rifle, 7.92-mm.
- b. Automatic rifle, 7.92-mm (20 rounds).
- c. Rumanian Orita 9-mm submachine gun
- d. Soviet 9-mm submachine gun (type unknown).
- e. Defense grenade made of sheetiron, with an effective radius of up to 20 meters from the point of impact.

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f. Attack grenade, with an effective radius of 100 meters.

g. Smoke candles

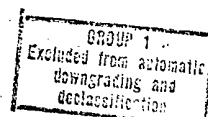
h. Pistols (type unknown).

i. Machine gun (type unknown).

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COUNTRY : Rumania

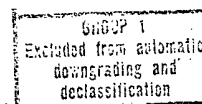
SUBJECT : The 191st Antiaircraft Artillery
Regiment in Ploesti.

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1. In late 1957, the 191st Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment was stationed on Stefan Gheorghiu Street in Ploesti, at the outskirts of the city. The regiment was subordinate to the Sixth Antiaircraft Artillery Corps (Corpul 6 A. A.), headquartered in the center of Ploesti. *The three other antiaircraft artillery regiments of this corps were also stationed in Ploesti and surroundings.* Three of these regiments were deployed in a horseshoe formation around Ploesti, with the open side of the horseshoe facing Bucharest, and one was stationed in the center of the city, near the "1 May" Refinery.
2. The 191st Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment consisted of 10 batteries, each containing eight guns, four officers, and 100 noncommissioned officers and men. One of the officers was the battery commander (a captain or senior lieutenant) and the other three were platoon

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[redacted] commanders. Each battery had two guns platoons [redacted] each with 40 men, and one instruments platoon [redacted] with 20 men. The gunners platoons consisted of sections [redacted] of seven men each. The instruments platoon consisted of one section of eleven men who formed the crew of the central predictor, a PUAZO-4 called aparar central by the Rumanians, one section of three men who operated the instrument for measuring the aircraft altitude and distance [redacted] and one section of six men who formed the crew of the azimuth finder.

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3. Each of the batteries included a signals unit consisting of nine soldiers and one noncommissioned officer. Three of the soldiers were telephone operators and six were the radio operating crew. The radion operating crew communicated every three hours with all the batteries of the antiaircraft artillery regiments in the Ploesti area. The call-sign of each battery was the number of the wave length on which that battery operated [redacted]

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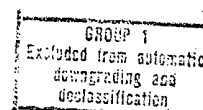
The call signs and wave lengths of the batteries remained unchanged between 1954 and 1957; they could be changed only by order of the Corps Headquarters. [redacted] the battery which was stationed near the village of Varnita [redacted] wave length was 72. Another battery, 15 kilometers from this one [redacted] wave length 231.

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4. In addition to the 10 batteries, the regiment had a service battery [redacted] consisting of 120 men and a commanding officer.

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The service battery consisted of the following:

a. A total of 80 drivers for the 80 MAZ vehicles used

to tow the guns. Each gun battery had eight of these vehicles and eight drivers.

b. Two or three storemen.

c. Four extra drivers, one for the Willys car of the regimental commander and three for the three Praha trucks.

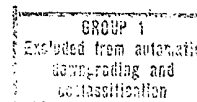
d. Two or three men in the secret archives (biroul documente secrete).

e. Clerks, soldiers in charge of the showers, etc.

5. Regimental headquarters consisted of 10 officers: the regimental commander (Major Ion Duca); the political deputy (Major Ion Dumitru); the secretary of the Party cell (a captain); the chief of staff (Captain Gheorghe Suliman); the UTM secretary (a senior lieutenant); the quartermaster officer (a lieutenant colonel); the ordnance officer (a senior lieutenant); the commander of the secret archives (a senior lieutenant); the duty officer (a senior lieutenant); and the commander of the guards (a senior lieutenant).

6. The regiment employed two types of antiaircraft guns, the 76.2-mm and the 100-mm. Six batteries were armed with 76.2-mm guns and four batteries with 100-mm guns. The regiment received the 100-mm guns from the USSR in 1956, and 10 of its officers spent the three months of May to August in the USSR learning the use of these weapons.

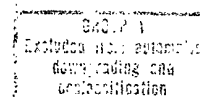
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7. Each battery had the following equipment: one central predictor, a PUAZO-4; one instrument for measuring altitude and distance, type F-12; an azimuth finder; the Vestitorul telephones; and the A-7B radio set. The regiment also had four fire-control SON-4 radars.
8. Firing practice consisted of firing at a towed sleeve target, firing away from the flight path of an approaching aircraft, and firing at tank dummies.
9. A regimental NCO school occupied new buildings in the Comuna Pantelemon quarter of Bucharest, near the terminal of Streetcar line No. 7. The school specialized in teaching the use of various instruments used in antiaircraft artillery. The courses lasted six months and were attended by about 500 men at one time.

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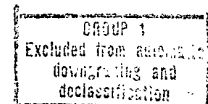
COUNTRY : Rumania
SUBJECT : The Civil Airfield at Arad

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1. There was only a civil airfield in Arad in late 1959; the nearest military (Air Force) installation was the jet airfield at Timisoara, a distance of 60 kilometers away. In terms of size and importance, the Arad installation was considered second only to the civil airfield at Baneasa-Bucuresti. It was used as a transit stop for international flights between Bucharest, Sofia, Belgrade, Budapest, Prague, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and Stockholm, and for internal flights on the Bucharest-Arad, Bucharest-Sibiu-Arad, and Bucharest-Timisoara-Arad lines.
2. The airfield had two runways of reinforced concrete about 60 centimeters thick. One runway was 2200 meters long and about 30 meters wide, and the other runway was 2000 meters long and about 25 meters wide. The airfield had the standard installations, including one hanger capable of housing a single large airliner (such as a TU-104), a light tower, and an underground fuel station. The aircraft were

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fuelled by means of tank trucks. There were no facilities for repair of aircraft. The airfield's radio station was connected to the communications center in the city of Arad.

3. The nearest regional air defense unit (Apararea Teritoriala) to Arad was the Timisoara Headquarters, which was responsible for the air space of all Western Rumania. Close contact was maintained between the civil airfield at Arad and the Headquarters at Timisoara concerning civil aircraft approaching the Rumanian border. Although the headquarters had a detailed daily timetable of civil flights to Rumania, it checked with the airfield about the identity of every approaching aircraft. The contact between the headquarters and the airfield was by telephone and was maintained by the airfield's radio operator. By dialing "0" and giving code signals to the telephone exchange (Inte 2-2 Timisoara), the airfield was able to make immediate contact with the Timisoara headquarters. This means of communication and the code signals remained unchanged from 1954 to 1959.

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